OFFICE B. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR.

Volume XXXII ...... No. 37

AMUSEMENTS THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATES, Broadway, near Broadwell ALADRIN, THE WONDERFUL SCANF-CINDER

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

GERMAN OPERA, Olympic Theatre, Broadway.-THE STEINWAY HALL, Bast Pourteenth street, near Irving Place.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—WALLACE NIGHT.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 205 Broadway. PROFESSOR HAUTE WILL PERFORE HIS MIRACLES—THE HALD IN THE ALE— THE INDIAN BANKET TRIOK—PROFETS.

CAN PRANCISCO MINSTERNAS SS Broadway, opposite the Metrocollian Holet-In these Effication Engagestate them, Single, Dancing and Bullesgues.—Committees the International Processing States of the August Mark.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West-wenty-fourth street.—Gaterin & Christy's Min-treet, francis Minstrates, Ballace, Busingurs, &c.—Madi-

ERLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opno-liable New York Inth: -In them Novik Daviet Books-stories, Surresques, &c. -Onds and Ends -- Cimbre-Leon-Ladadascan Haller Thompa.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bow VOCALISM -- NEGRO MISSTREST. BALLET DIVE 4C.—THE PENALS BEIGAND CHIEF. Matings at

CHARLRY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAGOR AND ERTHURAL SERVING CORP. DE BALLEY, &C. SCHOOLSOFT'S PROCECU.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATER, Brooklyn.

HOOLBY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Etmortan Min Bunksunga.—A Bunkan Th THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway. HEAD AND RIGHT AND OF PROSET-THE WASHINGTO THIS WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHAOL AND AND LECTURES DALK. Open from S 4. M. [11] 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, Pebruary 6, 1867

THE MENUS.

EUROPE.

Our dates from Europe by the cable are up to getter day noon. Queen Victoria delivered her address at the opening of Parliament. The postal service of Germany had been transferred to the government of Prussia. The Church bill in the Italian Legislature had been defeated. Consols were quoted in London at 90 11-16 for money. United States five-twenty bonds were unchanged. The cotton markets were duit and irregular. Middling up-lands were quoted at about 1435d, per pound.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday resolutions were adopted inrotoction of trains crossing the plains; relative to the management of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and relative to the relief of discharged soldiers who have lost their papers. The bill providing that the sol for the payment of war claims shall not be construed to provide for the payment of such claims in the rebel States, excopt to loyal citizens in Tennessue and West Virginia, was called up and passed. The bills defining the rank of semiral and gial officers, and appropriating \$33,280,000 for the payment of invalid and other positions for the ling June 30, 1868, were reported from commitwith amendments. Bills to enable States to select o former act; and authorizing committees to remit sees or forfeitures in certain cases, were introduced and re-Freasury to report what amount of money has been resoived for sales of cotton was adopted. The Bankrupt bilt was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Soveral important amendments were proposed and acted upon, and on being taken out of the committee the bill was voted upon, resulting in its defeat, by 22 mays to 20 yeas. Mr. Harris changed bis vote in order to move a reconsideration, and the Senate soon after adjourned. In the House, General Sheridan was received and pro-

members, during a recess taken for shat rpose, and on the resumption of business, reports from sees were called. A number of memorial bills and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Hooper made a speech on the tizancial question. The bill appropriating \$2,500,000 to carry Several Executive documents were presented and the House adjourned.

# THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday a bill for the more effectual prevention of crusity to animals was reported upon favor-ably. Bills to create a Department of Charities and Correcon in Brooklyn; to incorporate the New York Yacht and Juckey clubs, and relative to the compensation of executors, administrators, &c., were introduced. Several ofile of a local, personal or private character were passed. Mr. Low offered a resolution inquiring into the lottery, or prize concert lately held for the beneuit of the orphans and widows of deceased soldiers, but after a short discussion it was withdrawn. The Metropolitan Heslih bil was then considered, but without amendment, and the

ionate soon after adjourned.

to the Assembly, the Quarantine bill was referred back to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. An evening session was held, when several bills of a local nal character were considered.

# WISCRIT, ANDOUS

The Street Cleaning Commission must resterday and directed Judge Whiting to break up the snow and co on the sides of Broadway as required by his contract. Judge Whiting was present and stated that he would do so at once, although he did not think he was required to do so by his contract.

Our Havana correspondence is dated the lat instant The Harriot Lane was nearly ready for sea. The Grocers Bank was to be resumed under another name. The annallpox has abated in Matanaas. General Vieler, Gov. roor of the Eastern Department, died on the 30th nit.

Official despatches have been received at the War Dekilled by Cheyenne ladians recently a

ort Wallace.
The investigation of the difficulties between the Central and Hudson River railroads was continued be-fore the House committee at Albany yesterday, when Commodore Vanderbill was examined.

The State Workingmen's Society met at Albany yesofficers for the ensuing year were elected. Among the mications received was one from the Buffalo organization urging the formation of a workingmen's

Resolutions were introduced in the Maine Legislature Pesturday demanding impartial suffrage throughout the Union, the hanging of Jeff Davis on conviction, and the audition of the pretended civil governments in the lately rebellious States. They were referred to the Com-

sittee on Federal Relations.
Edward Wayland, the clerk who, is is alleged, ab Sconded from Jersey City some time ago with \$15,000 longing to the Eric Railroad, was arrested in Rich roond, Va., last night. not Lynch, the Fenian prisoner, is a freman i

the foundry at the Kingston Pentientlary, and Rev. Mr. McRahon does duty as puddler. All the prisoners had

About noon yesterday an adrost that robbad Leonard
W. Jerome's office, No. 43 Exchange place, of United
States bonds to the amount of \$100,000. Only a very faint clue to the perpetrator is furnished. A reward of \$25,000 is offered for the recovery of the bonds. Six persons were arraigned before the various police.

ouris restordsy morning for alleged violations of the The name of Christopher McConneil, of Washington street, should have been omitted from day, as he was not among the number of oftending liquor

The committee appointed by the insurance companies o favise measures for the prevention of fires, recom moved that no ricks be taken on outdings used for gene ret morage of cotton for less than six per cent per unless competent watchmen in sufficient num bor. be employed by the storekeepers day and night; the rate of insurance to be three per cout on warehouses property guarded against fire

In the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday Judge Jury to reference to the illegality of lotteries and the workings of the new Excise law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating draks in the Metropolitan Police district of New York of Sundays.

Sergeant Schoonmaker, of the Fifteenth precing police, last evening made a descent upon the alleged gembling house kept on the second floor of No. 90 Sixth avenue by Joseph Wallace, and arrested the pro-prietor with o ght other parties, who were detected in the act of playing kene.

Thomas A. Colt, a school teacher of Irvington, N. J.,

was tried in Newark on Monday for manslaughter in whipping a scholar so severely on the 12th of November last that he died on the 21st of the month. The trial was concluded yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

A large steamer is said to be ashore on Brigantine Shoals, off the New Jersey coast.

The foe commenced breaking up in the Potomac river above Washington yesterday morning, and Long Bridge and the newly constructed railroad bridge were partially wept away. Several lives are supposed to have been ost. The wharves in Georgetown were overflowed, and

much damage done. The steamboats were in considerable danger, and the city canal was overflowed. Rail road communication with the South was suspended. The stock market was heavy yesterday. Gold was strong in the morning, and advanced to 133%, but subsequently declined to 137.

sequently declined to 137.

The merchandise markets, almost without exception were firmer yesterday, and in many cases there was son iderable excitement, while prices demanded were al most invariably higher. Cotton and coffee suled steady. higher. Wheat was quiet, but firmer. Corn closed firm. with a fair inquiry. Pork was more active and firmer. Beef and tard ruled steady and firm. Freights we generally firm. Whiskey was quiet. Naval stores were generally firmer, with a moderate demand. Potroley was dult, but firmer.

Mr. Johnson and His Proposed Compromis-A Tub to the Whale.

Side by side with the constitutional amendment adopted by Congress and already ratified by seventeen of the loyal States, requiring only three more to fix it, we give the amendment agreed upon as a compromise between President Johnson and certain leading politicians of the rebel States. Here they are :-

CONCRESSIONAL AMENDMENT.

ARXICLE 14—Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and the constitution has a right of its own in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State where they reside. No State shall and the state where they reside government any right to the United States; nor immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberiy or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the savered law.

sign 2 Representatives late, but denote that a sum or any State the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole of insurrection or rebuilt have counting the whole shall be appointed among states nor acy State shall be several States according to their respective number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for President and Vice President and Vice President of the United States, and subject to the President of the United States, and subject to the United States, and States and of the States in Congress, the executive and question of the United States and of the States in the President of the United States and of the States in the President of the United States and of the States in the United States and of the States in the United States are presented in the United States and of the States in the United States are presented in the United States and of the States in the United States and of the States and States and of the United States and States are presented in the United States. Legislature thereof, is depict to any of the male inlegis and immunities
habitants of such State, being twenty-one-years of age
and citizens of the United
States, or in any way
abridge except for participation in rebedien or other
crime, the basts of representation therein shall be
reduced in the projection
which the number of such
male citizens shall bear to
the whole number of male
inglighter respective nu

be a Sonator or Representative in Congress, se elector of President and VicePresident, or hold any office, civil or military, under any state, who, have
under any state, who, have
electron for the choice of
under any state, who, have under any state, who, navelection for the choice of ing previously taken an electors for President and oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members ber of any State Legisla-sure, or as an executive or judical officer of any State, to support the opasitution of the Uniced States, shall have engaged in insurrec-tion or rebellies against the same or gives aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove mob

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts in curred for payment of pen curred for payment of pen-ations and bounties, for ser-vices in suppressing insur-rection and robustion, shall not be questioned. But not be questioned the nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obliga-tion meared in sid of issurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or tions or claims shall be held illegal and void. Sac: 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate logistation, the provisions of this article.

At the first glance the reader will be struck with the wonderful general resemblance beiween these two plans, and he will be apt to inquire, why should there be any further difficulty between the President and Congress, when the compromise proposed by Mr. Johnson is substantially the plan of Congress? A little examination, however, will show that the difference between the two plans is just the difference between the genuine Brazilian and the bogus California diamond. Let us a Mr. Johnson proposes, first, to declare in the constitution that no State has a right to secede, which is superfluous; that the general government has no right to eject a State, which claptrap, or to deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent, which is already in the constitution; or of representation in the House, which is already sufficiently secured. What, then, is the mean ing of this proposition? It is only a reaffirms tion of Mr. Johnson's theory that, after what he has done without authority from and in defiance of Congress, in reconstructing the

sophistry of Mr. Johnson's stump speeches, be iled down, in defence of his rejected policy. His second proposition in reference to the ational debt, and all rebel debts, is substantially the pending amendment; and bis third. in reference to citizenship and the equality of rights before the law of citizens of all colors, is also, in substance, the Congressional declaration, and it involves on his part a conversion to the Civil Rights bill, which he vetoed and which he is charged as neglecting to see faithfully executed." Next, in regard to the ballot box, the President proposes what may be called impartial suffrage, with the condition "when any State shall, on account race or color or previous condition of servitude," deny the electry franchise, &c., then the entire class of

persons so excluded shall not be counted in

rebel States, Congress has no right to deny

them admission into either House. It is the

the basis of representation. This seems to be perfectly fair; but what says the amendment of Congress? That when any State "shall in any way abridge" the suffrage, "except for participation in reballion or other ecime," the basis of represen ation therein shall be reduced accordingly. According to the President's plan rebels are not to be excluded; and a reading and writing and property qualification, upon all classes alike, may be imposed by the States—a qualification which he has recommended to the South.

Now let us take the State of South Carolins and see how each of these plans would operate therein, taking its population at three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand Llacks. Under the conditions of Congress rebels may be excluded from the polls; but, adopting one hundred thousand people as the ratio for a member of Congress, if the blacks are wholly excluded. South Carolina will lose four of the seven members of the House to which she will, by universal suffrage, be entitled. She will lose, too, in proportion to the effects of any restriction whatever upon blacks or whites, so that a property or reading and writing qualification will involve the same losses in Congress as exclusion on account of color. By the property and reading and writing qualification, on the other hand, which Mr. Johnson proposes to grant, the whole black population (excepting the few taught to read and write by the Freedmen's Bureau) and most of the poor whites would be excluded from the suffrage, so that South Carolina would be more a close corporation under her old rebel oligarchy than ever before. And so of all the other rebel States, more or less.

To make this thing sure Mr. Johnson proposes no equivalent or substitute for the third section of the amendment of Congress, excluding certain classes of rebels from office, State or federal, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. On the contrary, he proposes to give the rebels full swing as if nothing had happened. He does not yet seem to comprehend the fact that the very strongest section of the Congressional amendment in the North is that which proposes to make the mas ter spirits of the rebellion take back seats in our political affairs until they can be safely absolved by Congress. Not long since Horace Groeley, in his benevolent desire to conciliate the South, issued, at a venture, bis manifesto in favor of a general amnesty. The day before he did this he was good for the United States Senate; the day after he was as dead as Raymond or Thurlow Weed. The idea that the North shall be badgered again in Congress by such Southern rebel leaders as Jeff Davis, Benjamin, Mason, Stidell, Wigfall and company, is just as odious in the loyal States as was the Chicago-Vallandigham platform of peace at any price. Mr. Johnson's substitute for the pending constitutional amendment, in

short, is a dead failure. What, then, can the Executive do to save himselt? His only way of safety is to abandon all this useless hedging and ditching, finessing and quibbling, and squarely recognize th authority of Congress, and frankly adopt the pending amendment, together with the idea that the States which forfeited their rights in the late rebellion are subject to the terms of Congress in the matter of their restoration. The great issue of his impeachment does not depend upon the merits of this plan or that plan. It rests upon his usurpation of the exclusive powers of Congress, his hostility to the authority of the lawmaking power and his failures to "see the laws faithfully executed." In a word, it is because he has stood and persists in standing in the way of the legislative rights of Congress and the will of the people, as expressed upon this pending amendment, that he is to be impeached. By falling in with Congress and the amendment be may still be saved; otherwise no hedging or inessing will avail him. He has gone to the end of his rope, and he must fall back or be displaced.

The Post Office Job-Mayor Hoffman and the

Mayor Hoffman, who is trying to sell a plece of property belonging to the city for ball a million dollars when it is worth six million, has opened a correspondence with some New York architects in relation to the plans for a Post Office building. These gentlemen recommend him to pay the full compensation to the suc cessful architect, which would be twenty-five thousand dollars for the first five bundred toousand dollars expended on the building. and three per cent additional on all the cost over that sum. They further counsel him to Invite sets of sketches from a certain number of architects, to be selected by himself, and to pay two thousand dollars for each set : and they leem it advisable, in addition, that he should offer premiums of five, three and one thousand dollars for the three best plans outside of the one accepted. They think some thirty thousan dollars "judiciously expended" among them selves in premiums the best means of securing good designs. As all the money Mayor Hoffman and his friends propose to spend in such a free and gentlemanly manner belongs to the people and must come out of their pockets we would suggest that before incurring any expense the general government had better find out whether they can get any good title to the proposed Post Office site. An injunction against the attempt to sell the real estate of the city at one-sixth of its value should be applied for at once, before the public money is squandered on any of the jobs that hinge upon the transaction. Will the Corporation Counsel, with his usual regard for the public interests, look after this matter?

THE BANKRUPT BILL DEFEATED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE -The General Banksupt bill which passed the House of Representatives last session, was rejected yesterday by the Senate by a vote of twenty to twenty-two, on the question of its final passage. This unexpected result will occasion very general disappoint ment and regret. A bankrupt law for all the States is demanded for the protection of debto and creditor alike, and no measure would more materially conduce to restore commercia confidence or more efficiently aid in a gradual and healthful return to specio payments. The House bill was carefully guarded and fair in its provisions. There is now but little prospect of passing any bill this session; but if the Senat does not reconsider its vote, as it is to be hoped it will, the House should make a few amend ments to the bill they have already so maturely considered, act upon it speedily and again sens It to the Senate. Let them persevere in the good work and leave to the Senate the full responsibility of the defeat of the measure.

Queen Victoria's Speech-Lord Derby's Policy:

Foreign and Home. The British Parliament reassembled in Loudon yesterday. Queen Victoria opened the adjourned session with a speech from the throne, which we have reported by the Atlantic cable and publish to-day. Taken as an indication of the future policy of her Majesty's advisers, or read either as an expression of their acceptance of the great changes which have been accomplished by war on the continent, or a declaration of their present attitude towards foreign Powers, the royal message, penned by Lord Derby, is as non-committal as a premier could readily make it or a popular sovereign wish to speak it.

Queen Victoria sets out with the pleasing assurance that her relations with foreign Powers "are on a friendly and satisfactory footing," and immediately disposes of continental questions with the hope that the "war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe." The literal interpretation of this sentence appears to us to be that England is pleased at the aggrandizement of Prussia—even although the royal Guelphs of Hanover, with their crown, are extinguished-pleased that France gaine nothing by the war in Germany, and that the Venetian people have asserted their franchises and independence from Austria.

The paragraphs of the speech which most concern the American people are those which relate to the Alabama claims and other "questions pending" between England, the United States and the confederation of the British North American provinces. With regard to the American claims, the Queen says she has "suggested to the government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries arising out of the civil war may receive an amicable solution," stating that if this "suggestion" be met in a spirit similar to that in which it has been tendered it will "remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and promote relations of cordial friendship." This royal suggestion is no doubt embraced in the proposal for an international commission of jurists, mentioned some time ago, empowered to examine the accounts and strike a balance-a plan which was at the time regarded as scarcely up to the promp payment ideas entertained by the people of the United States towards Great Britain.

A bill will be submitted to Parliament for the confederation of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotis and New Brunswick, under such conditions of union as will "give strength to the sovereign provinces as members of the same empire and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign," results which if-obtained, will be of great service to her Majesty's subjects over the border, and consequently pleasing to our citizens,

Looking at home, the attention of Parlia ment is directed to the subjects of reform, the organization of the trades' unions, the Fenians land tenure in freland, an increase of the army and navy and the public health. The members of the House of Commons are earnestly requested to consider the subject of reform, with a view to the extension of the frauchise; but it is not particularly clear whether the subject will come before them as an "open question" or in the form of a Cabinet

The Fenien movement is treated as having progressed to a certain extent by the "persevering efforts" of "unscrupulous" agitator and "conspirators;" but the danger is now passed and the habeas corpus may be restored Ireland is to have a land tenure adjustment bill, with compensation for the tenants' im provements, a measure which, in our opinion will extinguish the conspiracy and prevent the organization of others of a like pature The plan of trades' unions confederation in England is to be inquired into by a royal commission, the character of which, as outlined by the Queen, will be slightly inquisitorial, and the proposition for which may go far to neutralize the effect of the Derby reform plan in the eyes of the workingmen and laboring classes, and create a new danger by an official

attempt to temporize with the people.

England will not act alone in the East. It conjunction with France and Russia she is now negotiating with the view of satisfying the Christians and maintaining the integrity of the Sultan's government at one and the same moment.

Queen Victoria failed, in conjunction with Napoleon, to reconcile Spain and the republics of Chile and Peru. These countries are still at war, and the efforts of any friendly Poweran invitation perhaps to the United States-in mediation, if more successful, will be very agreeable to the allied sovereigns.

The English army and navy are to be increased, the poor are condoled with in their sufferings from cholera and storms, the factory system is to be overhauled and reformed, and the care of the rights of the millions of her subjects is solemnly committed by the Queen to the wisdom and discretion of the assembled representatives of the nation.

The Currency-Resolution of the Against Contraction.

Our national legislators are evidently making great progress in correct views of the currency question. The vote in the House of Represen atives last Monday on Mr. Grinnell's resoluthere shall not be during the current year any reduction of outstanding United States notes, commonly known as green backs, and that the Committee of Ways and Means are instructed to report such a bill as may be necessary to effect this object," was a very significant one. In a House of one hundred and fifty-four the vote stood eighty-seven for the resolution and sixty-seven against it. There was no mixing the question up with any other; the proposi-tion was simply and clearly put as to whether there should be a contraction of the currency or not during the present year. Legal tenders were only named ; but every one knows there was no intention of contracting any other kind of currency. Those even who advocate the withdrawal of national bank notes from circulation do not propose to reduce the whole volume of currency, but to substitute legal tenders in their place. Thus we see, then, that upon the simple and naked proposition in a pretty full House there was a clear majority of twenty against contraction. Several motion afterwards to weaken the effect of the first declaive vote were voted down, all showing that the House has arrived at the same

views we have repeatedly urged relative to the currency. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not as decisively, and thus give stability to the business operations of the country. The next step-should be to repeal or modify the Natio, nal Bank act, so as to give us in place of national bank notes, which make our circulation a mix 1 one, a uniform legal tender currency. This a 'one should be the legal money of the country at present. If Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Randall and other m. embers of large views on these questions will work in earnest for the needed reform we think they may find a majority with them, notwiths anding the powerful opposition of the national banks, bondholders and money traders.

The French Reforms Napoleon's Lett'er and Decrea

We publish to-day the full text of the Empo or Napoleon's letter signifying the constitutional reforms or "modifications" which he has determined to extend to the French people and of the decree substituting the right of questioning the government for the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The suppression of the address is, in substance, the gagging of the opposition in the Chambers Since 1860 the address has afforded the opponents of the government an opportunity to assail the policy of the Emperor, of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. The time consumed in debate before the address was voted has extended from one month to within a few days of three months, during which time the acts of the government have been minutely scratinized and severely reviewed. The Em peror deprecates this as a "loss of time precious for the affairs of the country;" but it is probable that he has just now special reasons for desiring the suppression of exciting debate. The democratic members have enjoyed in the long recess a favorable opportunity to prepare assaults upon the Mexican and German policy of the government, and it might well be feared that the masses, already discontented and wounded in their vanity on these points, were liable to be dangerously worked upon by such tirades. The French are a peculiar people. Rub off the gilding from their idol of the hour, and they are ready in a moment to cast it aside or shiver it into atoms. In suppressing the debate on the address the

Emperor offers certain supposed equivalents to the people. One of these is the right of putting questions to the government through the Ministers, who are to be present in the Chambers. The unsubstantial character of this privilege is fully set forth by the London Times, whose comments we also publish to-day. Another is the right of assembly; but this is to be restrained "within the limits which public safety demands," by legislation in a body three-fourths of whom are the ardent supporters of the government. But the new concession, regarded as the most important, is that by which the press is guaranteed against arbitrary warning, suppression and arrest, and allowed a sort of trial or hearing when charged with offences against the government. We are inclined to regard this apparently valuable reform as having far less substantial value then appears to be assigned to it by the French and English journals. The "trial" is to be before the "Correctional Police," and no journal is to be suppressed or suspended without the approbation of the Council of State. This will be about equivalent to the substitution of a hearing before Baker and his detectives and a decision from the Cabinet for the more summary system of arbitrary arrests during our own rebellion. A jury trial and the judgment of a court would be a very different sort of reform from that now tendered to the French press. Now that are better understood than they were when viewed in the light of the meagre cable despatches, they will scarcely be regarded as very important gains to the cause of "liberty and equality."

Bread Riots in Belgium.

A cable telegram of Monday evening from

Loudon corrected the previous telegram from Paris, which reported that a bread riot had occurred at Marchiennes, in the Northern part of France, and that several of the rioters had been shot and killed by the troops called upon to quell the disturbance. The riot actually took place at Marchiennes-au-Pont, a village of the province of Hainault, on the road to Brussels. A subsequent telegram states that "the labor riots in Belgium are spreading." Whether originated by laborers on the Northern Railway or by factory operatives, these riots in Belgium must be added to the signs which of late have been ominously multiplied throughout Europe in proof of the serious pressure of famine. Among these signs are the call in the London Times for a general relief com-mittee, in view of the dearth of food and the distress prevailing in Great Britain, particularly in the manufacturing districts; the bread riots in London, Liverpool and Madrid; the failure of crops in Germany and the destitution following in the wake of the recent wer; the starvation in Italy--in fine, the wail of bunger from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. Hunger long ago entered as a distinct and well known element luto the calculations of European statesmen. Raids on bakers' shops were among the earliest scenes of the revolution of 1789. The banging of an innocent baker by famished St. Antoine did not cheapen bread, but it read a terribly instructive lesson to the ruling classes. That the present imperial government has profited by the esson has been shown by its solicitude. at any pecuniary sacrifice, to keep down the price of bread in France. The French government, and, indeed, every continental government, is almost as deeply interested as the Belgian government in the possible consequences of "labor riots spreading in Belgium." It is probable that these may be quelled without serious difficulty. They may not " fire the Belgian heart," as bunger and the music of Auber's Masaniello fired it at Brussels in 1850; but at the present juncture of affairs and in the ungry irritability of the working classes, not only in Belgium, but throughout Europe, it is impossible to predict how extensive and momentous a revolution might be kindled by even a riot in a little Belgian village. Belgium is one of the richest, busiest and most densely populated countries on the Continent. But the prodigious development of its agricultural, and especially its manufacturing wealth, has unfortunately been accompanied, as in the case of England, by an alarming growth of pauperism, which government has made the utmost efforts to check.

Should famine, however, render these efforts ineffectual, bunger may yet again prove the symbol and the fruit of suspicion, indignation, agita-tion, disorder, in fine, of revolution. Even if this extreme result should not ensue, its latent causes exim, and these may at least suffice to disable the Western Powers from interfering with Russia, if the Czar should seize the opportunity to carry out his ambitious designs in the East. The Eastern question would, perforce, yield precedence to the food question.

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.-The resolution of Mr. Bingham in the House of Representatives looking to the proclamation of the pending constitutional amendment as part of the supreme law of the land with its ratification by three-fourths of the States lawfully constituting the government of the United States, the States represented in Congress. Twenty is the whole number necessary; seventeen have ratified. We want three more, and Penasylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, California, Iowa and Michigan are still to come. Among them they should proceed at once to make up the required twenty; for then the work of reconstruction will substantially be done.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL WERKLY PORKIGN MAIL. -The Post Office Department has made arrangements by which mails will be forwarded from this country to Europe and from Europe to the United States on one additional day of each week, on and after Thursday, the 21st of March next, week, on and after Thursday, the 21st of March next, when a vessel of the Bremen line will leave New York with the extra mail, and on and after the 2d of April (Toesday), when the new arrangement goes into effect, from Southampton, England. After the dates above mentioned Thursday will be the regular saling day of the Bremen steamship line from New York, and on Tuesdays the vessels will touch at Southampton on their return. This change will increase the number of European mails to three every week.

Salse of the Rev. Dr. Chertyra's Curren.—The Rev.

Dr. Cheever's congregation are desirous of selling their church edilics at the corner of Fifteenth street and church edifice at the corner of Fifteenth street and Union square, and occupying a less valuable site farther up town. They estimate that if they can dispose of it at a far valuation they will be able to erect a building sufficiently commodious and have a balance is hand for other purposes. The lot upon which their present building stands is part of the "Spingler estate" and, it is understood, cannot be alleasted. They hold a lease which will expire in April next, but the terms of which give them the privilege of two renewals of twenty-one years each, at an increased rent of five per cent upon its valuation, at the time of renewal. The present ground rent is \$1.500 per year. It is this lease, together with their building, which the trusters propose to sell. They are anxious to dispose of the property, and have offered it for sale at \$110,000. If, however, they cannot satisfactorily consummate this project, they propose to remodel the interior of the church and so arrange the building that a row of stores can be constructed in the basement, the rental of which will add considerably to the revenue of the congregation.

The Farmers' Chun—The regular weekly meeting of the Farmers' Chun—The regular weekly meeting of

Cooper Institute, ex-Aiderman Nathan O. Ely in the chair. Several interesting communications from carrespondents upon farming topics were read, after which Mr. Cavanagh presented to the club a valuable paper on "Rare Vegetables, their culture and the best modes of cooking them."

"Rare Veretables, their culture and the best modes of cooking them."

Mixeriko of Liques Dealers.—The regular monthly meeting of the "New York Liquer Dealers Society" was held at the Metropolitan rooms, No. 169 Hester street, last night, and was attended by many of these engaged in the cate of ardent spirits in this city. Officers were elected to arrye for the custing year, and other business of importance was transacted. This association to making meet strenuous exertions to secure such a medication of the statutes now in force in regard to the vending of liquers as will permit their sale during centain hours on Suaday and authorize a graduated scale in the price of licensee, varying in accordance with the size of the house licensee. A bill looking in this direction is very soon to be introduced at Albany.

Whereat PROM CALEFORNIA.—The ship Haze arrived the street of the control of the ship Haze arrived the street of the control of the ship Haze arrived the street of the street of the ship Haze arrived the street of the street of the ship Haze arrived the street of the street of the ship Haze arrived the street of the

WHEAT PROM CALADORNIA.—The ship Hara arrived this port yesterday with a cargo of 24,70s bushola of wheat, valued at \$38,666 in gold, from San Francisco, California.

Second avenue and Eleventh street. A paper was read by Mr. Lawrence, treating of the early history of the Puritan colony, and referring to the life and character of Mrs. Ann Hutchingson, who was no closely identified with the religious persecutions of that time. From the re-port of the treasurer there remains in that officer's hands \$255.

PATAL CAR CARUALTY.—Between five and six o'close yestorday afternoon a laborer, Edward Rooney by name, while at work on the track of the Crosstown Railroad, running through West Thirty-fourth streets from Broadway to Tenth avenue, was knecked down by the horses of a car. The whosis of the vehicle passed over the body of the unfortunate man, who was instantly killed. The remains of the doceased perses were removed to Bellevus Hospital, and the driver and conductor of the car were taken into custody by the Ewenty-ninth precinct police.

# AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Francais. The programme last evening was particularly attractive to those playgeors who profes the joyous vandeville to the more substantial entertainment afforced by five act plays. A two not comedy, Ce que Femme Fout, whereas

New York Theatre.

The Bird of Paradise continues to flit across the stage of this fashionable theatre, defying night after night all Miss Salite Hinckley's power to capture it. Mr. Gomer-Miss Sallie Hinckley's power to capture it. Mr. Gomer-sal still sips the magic elixir of speech, and receives in consequence the power to make himself heard as well as seen. Mark Smith stirs his mystic flowl, and delivers the magical slaps. Lewis linker fluds and loses his mas-ter with the same case and frequency as on the first might the piece was produced. The game-clad beliet perform the same graceful evolutions, and Mile, de Vere receives the same lacyitable bouquet. In fact the Bird of Para-dies is in full run, and in as great favor with the public as was fatriy to be expected, from the full houses-which were present at its earlier representations.

Monical. son, at the Olympic theatre, was very successful. We have selden seen the opera of Faust better performed than last evening, and the immense audience showed their appreciation of it by repeated as Hermann is undoubtedly the best Mephintophe have on the American stage, and Merdames F have on the American stage, and Merdames Predesict and Bertha Johannaen and Messra, Himmer and Formes are also very good, It would be unjust to expect to find phenomenal voices in this troupe, but there are no poor materials, however, in it. Everything runs smoothly, the artists all cheer into the apirts of their roles with carnestness and elem and the choruses are given in superb style. The coronara, under Adolph Neuendorf, is also good if we except an occasional vagary of the obee or the horus.

On the whole the present company at the Glympia is the best we have had for years past in Gorman opera, and deserves the hearty support of the public. Macama-Johannaen made a very excellent siebel last evening and added much to the success of the opera.

# THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

THE CARRIVAL SEASON.

All anguer ade of the New York Sing Academie. This popular German society gave a manquorade bait last night at the Germania Assembly rooms, which was very well attended. The ball did not commance until a late hour, and the denoing before supper coased at one o'clock. The President of the society, Mr. Haubahu, and his committee, Mesars, Schmidt, Preuss, Miller and his contented Marqueritee, indusing in usore prants than ever did Gounod's peasant girl, even when she discovered Faust's gift, promenated, waitzed and made themselves generally prominent. A tall individual, whose hat was considerably higher than his headmay three feet—towered over the crowd, and, arm in arm with an antiquated shepherices, elbowed his way through the gittering throng. Fra Diavolo, very innocuous and unwarike, had a Mary Staart, such as Ristori never dreamed of under his protecting wing. The inevitable waitz was the principal dancing around like so many faucy tops. The fair portion of the ball was of the most substantial character, and seemed to be shirtly tree from fatting, as far as dancing was conceased. The ball was decorated with the most grotesque devices, and, to use a modern expression, "carnivalistic" arrangements were to be seen with on every side, A procession, headed by a band of music of the gost aborgiant character, and essentials and essentials are a second expression, "carnivalistic" arrangements were to be seen with on every side, A procession, headed by a band of music of the gost aborgiant character, and essentials.